

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—No. 875.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.

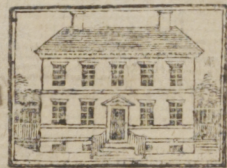
N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN JUN. who has a

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Maccoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowler Esq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubhamon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Tbos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

TAKEN up by Josiah Dixon, 2 miles from Paris, Bourbon county, on Stoner, a dark BAY HORSE, branded on the near shoulder C. S. fourteen hands high, fourteen years old, hip shot in the right hip—appraised to fifteen dollars before me.

THOMAS HUGHES, J. P.
January 26th, 1803.

TAKEN up by James Gaddie, living on the head waters of Pittman's Creek, Greene county, a BAY MARE, near four years old, she has a small white spot on her off fore leg, and a small snip, about fourteen hands high, branded O on the near shoulder; appraised to \$9.

DAVID WILLOCK, J. P.

January 21st, 1803.

ALEXR. PARKER & Co.

HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store, (in the brick house adjoining their old stand, on the upper side, opposite the court-house) a very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CUTLERY,
HARD-WARE,
QUEENS' GLASS & CHINA WARES,

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, March 30th, 1803.

N. B. Among the above are BOULTING CLOTHS, KENYEN'S MILL SAWS, And the best country made SYTHES and SICKLES.

FOR SALE,

1000 acres of Military Land, located, surveyed and patented in the name of Eliz. Moody, on the Caney fork of Russell's creek.

100 acres military land, in the name of James Taylor, on Pittman's creek.

500 acres like title, in the name of Johnston and Morrison, in the Grape Fields.

666 2-3 acres like title, granted to Robt. Campbell, lying on Tradewater.

1500 acres granted to French Strother, lying on Hinkston, not more than 12 miles from Paris, or 30 from Lexington—good title and quality.

3500 acres, Big Sandy river, granted to Geo. Brooke.

1000 do. Big Laurel river, Same.

1000 do. Big and Little Laurel rivers, Same.

2000 do. Yellow creek, Same.

1000 do. Three forks Cumberland river, Same.

The foregoing lands will be sold very low—1500 dollars worth of good Horses, and the like sum in Specie, will be required by mid-summer; for the balance a credit from one to four years will be given; if required, any of the lands will be divided to as to suit purchasers—apply to

CUTH. BANKS,
near Lexington, or

GEO. CLARKE,
near Frankfort.

Kentucky,

March 27, 1803.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

SAML. & GEO. TROTTER,
Have just received from Philadelphia an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods,
Hard Ware,
Groceries,
China,
Glass,
Tin and
Queen's
WARES.

Anvils, Vices, Steele, &c. &c. &c. A great proportion of which were purchased at Auction, unusually cheap.

Also, For Sale, a quantity of Bar and Pig Lead, Shot, Cotton, Iron, of a superior quality, Castings, &c.

A few of Carey's elegant FAMILY BIBLES, and an assortment of SCHOOL-BOOKS.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that finding the disadvantage of selling goods on credit, that they have adopted the plan of selling entirely for CASH, in hand, which will enable them to dispose of their goods on lower terms than any yet sold in this State.

Lexington, 29th March, 1803.

PATENT SALT-MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING obtained a Patent from the Government of the United States, for his improved plan of making Salt, gives notice, that he intends commencing the manufacture at the Lower Blue Licks, next summer, where he will dispose of the privilege to copy his works altogether, or in part, upon moderate terms.—Those who have considered my plan, assure me confidently, that a saving of more than one half of the labor and fuel now used, will be made in producing that article.

VAL: PEERS.

Virginia,

22d March, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In addition to his former collection of BOOKS,

Has just received the following:

Elpinasse's Nisi Prius,
Blackston's Commentaries,
Kaime's Equity,
Fonblanque's ditto,
Washington's Reports,
Cowper's ditto,
Browne's ditto,
Salkeld's ditto,
Richardson's Practice,
Powell on Contracts,
Shepherd's Touchstone,
Perrin's Grammar,
Boyer's ditto,
Harrison's ditto,
Ferguson's Lectures,
Volney's ditto,
Duncan's Logic,
Morfe's Geography,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Kaime's Elements of Criticism,
Selectæ Veteri,
Sallust,
Columbian Orator,
American preceptor,
Ætop's Fables,
Dilworth's Spelling Book,
Webster's ditto,
Columbian ditto.

Quarto Bibles;

Testaments,
Baltimore Selection of Hymns,
Newton's Hymns,
Dialogues of Devils,
Confession of Faith,
Davidson's Exercises,
Davis's Sermons,
Episcopal Prayer Book,
Free Enquiry into the origin of Sin,

Brown's Oracle,
Presbyterian confession of faith,
Milton's Works,
Ossian's Poems,
Volney's Ruins,
Warville's Travels,
Sandford & Merton,
Charlotte Temple.

Also, Maps of Kentucky.

He has also received a few copies of

Cary's Quarto Bibles,

For subscribers, who are desired to call for them.

He most earnestly requests all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, April 25, 1803.

KNOX COUNTY,

April Term, 1803.

John Reddick, Complainant,

vs.

Robert Campbell surviving partner of the late firm of Hicks & Campbell, and the Heirs & Representatives of James Hicks deceased, late partner in the firm of Hicks & Campbell, and John Ballinger.

Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Robert Campbell and the Heirs and Representatives of James Hicks, deceased, not having entered their appearance here in according to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of the commonwealth of Kentucky—

on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next July term of our said court, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published forthwith in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and posted up on the front door of the court-house of this county, and published some Sunday immediately after divine service at the Presbyterian meeting-house, near Standford.

A copy. Attest,

Richard Ballinger, c. k. c. o. s. r.

M A P S

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

For Sale at this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED

A LETTER TO A FRIEND,

Defending the important doctrine of the

TRINITY,

For sale at this Office.

For sale at this Office.

For sale at this Office.

For sale at this Office.

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STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 15 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the former, no brand or flesh mark on either recollected. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.

Fayette, May 27, 1803.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

THE Shareholders in the Lexington Library, will please to take notice, that I shall attend at the Library room on Saturday the 4th of June next, from 2 o'clock P. M. to receive the half-yearly contribution, which becomes due on that day; where the accounts will remain in the hands of the Librarian till the 16th inst. at which time they will be removed to my house. I flatter myself the patrons of the institution need only be informed of the time and place of payment, to produce the greatest punctuality.

BENJ. STOUT, Treas. L. L.

May 27th, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Jefferson, on the 24th June next, at a hoop-wood, standing near the old trace leading from Lexington to the mouth of Hickman, the place called for in an entry in the name of Francis Lowens, for 2000 acres, as the beginning, made 4th December, 1782, in the following words— Francis Lowens enters 2000 acres of land on part of a treasury warrant No. 4357, on the dividing waters between Hickman and Jefferson creeks; lying on the trace that leads from Lexington to the mouth of Hickman, beginning at a hoop-wood marked C. L. about ten miles from Lexington, standing near the trace, running along the trace nearly S. on each side, and binding on Hickman for quantity, to take depositions to perpetuate the special calls in the said entry, agreeable to act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

FRANCIS LOWENS.

May 28, 1803.

TAKE Notice, that on the 27th day of June, we will attend at the house of Mr. Grimes, in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of the fourth fork of Licking, between the hours of six in the morning, and six in the evening, and will thence proceed by virtue of the order of the court of the said county, to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses to establish the special calls in the certificates, entries, surveys, and grants of the following claims, to wit—A settlement and pre-emption granted by the commissioners to Anthony Buckner, on the 4th of January, 1780—the settlement entered with the surveyor on the 11th of January 1780, amended the 27th of June 1780. Also the settlements and pre-emptions of John Cannon, and Luke Cannon, granted by the commissioners, the 23d of April 1780—the settlements entered with the surveyor the 21st of June, and the pre-emption the 7th of October 1780. And if the business is not completed on the day first above named, then to be continued from day to day, until completed.

LUKE CANNON,

ALLEN SOWDEN.

31st May, 1803.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Macon, on Saturday the ninth July next, at the house of Robert Voirs, to take sundry depositions, to establish the special calls in an entry of three thousand four hundred acres, made in the name of James and John Suggett, on the first creek running into the Ohio below Big Buffalo or Salt Lick creek, and such other things in the premises as the law directs; and will continue by adjournment from day to day until the business is completed.

RICHARD GRAHAM, agent for Geo. & John Graham.

Washington, K. 3d June, 1803.

WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES

For Sale at this office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

WE will attend with commissioners, appointed by the county court of Montgomery, for the purpose of perpetuating testimony, &c. on the 1st July next ensuing, at a pond known by the name of Flemming's pond, on a ridge between the head waters of Somerset, and some of the branches of Hington, in Montgomery county, then and there to take the depositions of sundry persons to perpetuate testimony, and more fully to establish an entry of 1000 acres of land, in the name of John Flemming, beginning at two marked trees on the east side of said pond: Also more fully to establish 1000 acre entry adjoining the aforesaid entry on the east side, entered in the name of the aforesaid Jno. Flemming—and also more fully to prove and establish a 1000 acre entry, in the name of Jno. Flemming, lying on the head of a branch of the north side of Hington's fork of Licking, the mouth is about one and a half miles up said fork from a place called Lynn's crossing, on which said branch about one and a half miles up, the said John Flemming built a cabin in the year 1776. Also to perpetuate testimony, &c. to prove and establish an entry of one thousand acres of land, in the name of Thos. Swearinghen, beginning at the aforesaid pond, and also to prove and establish an entry in the name of the said Swearinghen, of one thousand acres, lying and adjoining on the east side of his first entry of one thousand acres. The commissioners will continue from day to day until the business is completed.

JAMES MELHENNY.

JAMES HAZELRIGG.

3* MOSES SHARP.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Richard Gilliam, the 28th September, 1797 for £11, payable in Sugar, at several instalments, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as Richard Gilliam has failed to comply with his contract with me, to make a title to a tract of land. I am therefore, determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law.

JOSEPH WILE.

May 30th, 1803.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on Wednesday, the 29th instant, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, I shall attend with processors appointed by the county court of Clarke, under the act of assembly, intitled an act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for processioning land, at my house, in the aforesaid county of Clark, and from thence proceed to a corner of Gilt's, on the road from my house to Hornback's mill, near Hume's still-house, called for in a patent of Thomas Kennedy's of a thousand acres, which corner has been lately destroyed. Then and there to take the depositions of certain witnesses, to perpetuate said corner, and go round the said land of Kennedy and re-mark the same; or do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

JNO. DONALDSON.

June 1st, 1803.

THE subscriber has a part of a Salt Works where there is a plenty of good SALT WATER to be had, in Madison county, Goose creek, which he will rent, lease, or sell on low honorable terms. Any person wishing to undertake, apply to the subscriber in Knox county, Wilder's Road.

THOMAS ARTHUR.

Kentucky, May 21st, 1803.

A GREAT VARIETY OF PAMPHLETS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Replevin Bonds, Blank Notes, Sheriff's Bonds, Constable's blanks, Blank Deeds, &c. &c.

The Matchless History of JOSEPH & HIS BRETHREN, for sale at this office. Price 9d.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

SEVENTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES;

AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Wash-
ington, in the Territory of Colum-
bia, on Monday, the sixth of De-
cember, one thousand eight hun-
dred and two.

AN ACT

More effectually to provide for the orga-
nization of the militia of the district
of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
it shall and may be lawful for the Presi-
dent of the United States, whenever an
increase of the militia of the territory,
or other circumstances, shall in his opi-
nion make it necessary, to lay off the
said militia into additional companies,
battalions, regiments, or legions and
Brigades, and shall appoint and commis-
sion, during pleasure, the proper officers
for the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the President of the United States,
shall when he may deem it necessary,
appoint the proper officers, to compose
at least one troop of cavalry, one com-
pany of artillery, one company of light
infantry, and one company of grena-
diers or riflemen, to each legion, which
officers shall proceed by voluntary enlist-
ment, within their legion, to complete
their company or companies with the
least possible delay, and every person be-
longing to the said company shall wear,
while on duty, such caps, or hats, and
uniforms, to be purchased at their own
expense, as the commanding officer of
the brigade, to which they belong, shall
determine on, and direct; and the said
companies shall perform the same routine
of duty, and be subject to the same
rules, regulations, penalties, and orders,
as the rest of the militia; the President
may, nevertheless, order them, or any
of them, out on duty, as occasion, in
his opinion, may require, by entire com-
panies. That no person belonging to
any battalion company, shall, under col-
our of enlisting into any company to be
made up by voluntary enrolment, be ex-
cused from doing duty in the infantry,
and in the company in which he had been
enrolled, or might be enrolled, until he
shall have equipped himself for service,
in such volunteer company, according to
law, and shall have produced a certifi-
cate thereof, from the commanding offi-
cer of such company, to the command-
ing officer of the battalion company, to
which he did or might properly belong;
and no person having enlisted in any vol-
unteer company, shall be permitted to
withdraw himself from the same, under
the penalty of ten dollars, unless in case
of removal from his legionary district,
to be recovered as other fines imposed
by this act, upon the evidence of the
commanding officer of the company,
from which he shall so withdraw; which
commanding officer shall return all such
cases to the first battalion court of en-
quiry, that shall sit thereafter. And the
commanders of the respective legions,
shall direct by order, to the differ-
ent commanders of battalions, to what
battalions the different volunteer com-
panies shall be attached, and shall pa-
rade with on battalion duty; and shall
direct how they shall be posted on legi-
onary parades, unless differently ordered
by the brigadier general.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,
That where any battalion or company
districts, or alteration in districts actually
laid off, may hereafter be found neces-
sary, the commanding officers of legions
shall assemble the commanding officers
of battalions and companies at some fit
and convenient place, and may proceed
to lay off or alter any such battalion or
company districts, which districts shall in
all cases be designated by certain lines
and bounds, and recorded by the clerks
of the respective courts of enquiry.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,
That it shall be the duty of the com-
manding officers of the companies to
proceed forthwith to divide their com-
panies into divisions by ballot, from one to
ten, for the purpose of regular routine of
duty when called into actual service, and
to return a roster of each division, and
its number or rotation, within fifteen
days thereafter, to the commanding offi-
cer of his battalion, who shall forthwith
transmit the same to the commanding
officer of the regiment or legion; who
shall direct the same to be recorded by
the clerk of the court of enquiry. The
same regulations shall be observed by ev-
ery commanding officer of a company,
battalion and legion or regiment, on the
subsequent enrolment of any person
therein, unless such person shall produce
a certificate of his having been before-
drawn for the above purpose, in which
case he shall be enrolled accordingly; and
any militia man removing out of the
bounds of one company into another,
shall apply to the commanding officer of
the company to which he did belong,
who shall give him a discharge, certifi-
ing the class wherein he was arranged,
and whether he had performed his tour
of duty or not, and also the time and
date of such service, which certificate the
said militia man shall produce to the cap-
tain or commanding officer of the com-
pany into whose bounds he shall so have

removed, within ten days after his settle-
ment, and such officer is hereby required
to enrol him in the numerical class speci-
fied therein, and every militia man re-
moving, and failing to produce such cer-
tificate, shall be arranged and enrolled
in the class destined to perform the next
tour of duty; and if any captain or com-
manding officer of a company shall re-
fuse to grant such certificate upon appli-
cation to him made for that purpose, he
shall for such refusal incur a penalty of
thirty dollars, to be assessed and applied
as other fines imposed by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,
That each and every officer appointed
or who may hereafter be appointed, and
commissioned in manner aforesaid, shall,
previous to entering on the execution of
his office, take the following oath, (to
be administered by a justice of the peace
or the court of the county in which such
officer resides) to wit: "I do
swear that I will support the constitution
of the United States, and faithfully dis-
charge the duties of _____ in the
_____ of the militia of the dis-
trict of Columbia, to the best of my
skill and judgment, so help me God." If
the said oath be administered by a jus-
tice of the peace, it shall be his duty to
certify the same to the court of his re-
spective county, there to be entered of
record by the clerk.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,
That the commanding officers of compa-
nies, shall enrol every able bodied white
male, between the ages of eighteen and
forty-five years, (except such as are ex-
empt from military duty) by the laws of
the United States) resident within his
district; and that in all cases of doubt,
respecting the age of any person enrolled
or intended to be enrolled in any com-
pany, the party questioned shall prove his
age to the satisfaction of the legionary
court of enquiry, within whose bounds he
may reside; and it shall at all times
hereafter be the duty of every such cap-
tain or commanding officer of a com-
pany, to enrol every such white male as a-
foresaid, and all those who shall from time
to time, arrive at the age of eighteen
years, or being of the age of eighteen
years, and under the age of forty-five
years, (except as before excepted,) shall
come to reside within his bounds, and
shall, without delay, notify such person
of the said enrolment, by a proper non-
commissioned officer, by whom such no-
tice may be proved.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,
That the President of the United States,
upon complaint for misconduct lodged
with the department of war, in writing,
by any one or more commissioned officers
may at his discretion cause to be arrested
any major-general or brigadier-general,
and order a court martial, to be com-
posed of all the other general officers,
field officers, and captains, or so many
of them (having regard to seniority) as
shall amount to thirteen, in the militia
of the territory; which court martial
shall proceed in the same way, and under
the same restrictions, as is hereafter
provided for the trial of field officers.
And any major-general or brigadier-
general, for misconduct within their
own knowledge, or upon complaint
lodged in writing, by any commissioned
officer, shall have power to arrest any
lieutenant colonel commandant, aid-de-
camp, brigade inspector, and major, or
any other inferior officer; and the com-
manding officer of the division or bri-
gade, shall order a court martial for the
trial of such lieutenant colonel com-
mandant, aid-de-camp, brigade inspector,
to be composed of one brigadier general,
and as many lieutenant colonel com-
mandants, majors, and captains, as shall
make up a number not less than thir-
teen; and such courts martial shall pro-
ceed to hear and determine on all offences
under this act, and may censure or cashier
such officer; which sentence shall be fi-
nal, when approved by the President of
the United States. And any brigadier
general, lieutenant colonel commandant
or major, for misconduct in any captain
or subaltern, within his own knowledge,
or upon complaint lodged in writing, by
any commissioned officer, may arrest such
captain or subaltern; and the brigadier
or commanding officer of the brigade
shall order a brigade court martial, for
the trial of such captain or subaltern,
to be composed of one or more field
officers, and a sufficient number of cap-
tains and subalterns to make up a num-
ber not less than thirteen; and such
courts martial shall proceed to hear and
determine on all offences under this act,
and may censure or cashier any officer so
tried; which sentence shall be final,
when approved by the President of the
United States. And for obtaining the
necessary evidence for the trials aforesaid,
the President of the United States
or the presiding officer of the court mar-
tial, (as the case may be) shall issue his
summonses; and every person so sum-
moned, failing to attend and to give evi-
dences, shall be subject to, and may be
tried by a court martial; and if an
officer, may at the discretion of a court
martial, be cashiered or fined, not exceed-
ing six months pay, as by law allowed,
and if a non-commissioned officer or sol-
dier, or a person not enrolled, to be re-
ported to the court of enquiry of the re-
giment, or legion, to which he shall be-
long, or within whose bounds he shall
reside, and be then subject to such fines
and penalties, as they may think proper
to inflict, not exceeding forty dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted,
That there shall be battalion courts of
enquiry, to be appointed by the com-
manding officer of the battalion, for the
affessment of fines, incurred under this
act, in such battalion, and such courts of
enquiry shall be held in the months of
May, August and November, in each
year, at some convenient place within the
county, to consist of the commanding
officer of the battalion, and the com-
manding officers of companies, which
shall belong, or to be attached to such
battalion, or a majority of them, who
shall take the following oath, to be ad-
ministered by the presiding officer, and
afterwards by another officer of the court
to him: "I will truly
and faithfully enquire into all delinquen-
cies which appear on the returns, to be
laid before me, and will assess the fines
thereon, as shall seem just, without favor,
partiality, or affection, so help me God." The
presiding officer shall then lay before
the said court, all the delinquencies, as
directed by law, whereupon, they shall
proceed to hear and determine. And
there shall moreover, be legionary courts
of enquiry for the assessment of fines in-
curred by the officers of the legion, and
for other duties, required by this act;
such courts of enquiry shall be held by
the appointment of the commanding
officer of the legion, in not less than ten,
and not more than twenty days, after the
battalion courts of enquiry, in every year,
and moreover, one legionary court ex-
traordinary, shall be, in like manner ap-
pointed, and held, during the month of
March, in the present year, & for the pur-
pose of appointing the company musters
of the year, and for appointing a clerk,
provost marshal, and collector, as here-
after directed, and for other duties, by
this act prescribed, the said legionary
courts of enquiry to consist of the com-
manding officers of the legion, battalions,
and companies, or a majority of them
who shall take an oath, in manner and
form, as prescribed above; the com-
manding officer of the legion, shall then
lay before the said court, all delinquen-
cies, directed by law, whereupon they
shall proceed to hear and determine. It
shall be the duty of the presiding offi-
cer of every such court of enquiry, to
return to the next legionary court of
enquiry, all delinquent officers, failing
to attend the preceding court, to be pro-
ceeded against according to law. The
legionary court of enquiry, may for good
cause shewn, remit any fine imposed by
the battalion court, last preceding; the
said court, may also exempt any militia
man from duty, on account of bodily in-
firmity, and may again direct such per-
son to be enrolled, when able to do
duty.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted,
That the respective legionary courts of
enquiry, shall annually appoint by ballot
a clerk and provost marshal, who shall
attend the courts herein before directed
to be held; the clerk shall keep a fair
record of the proceedings of such courts,
as also of the roster returned by the fev-
eral captains or commanding officers of
companies, for regular routine of duty,
and shall make out for the collector, a
fair list of all the fines assessed by the
legionary and battalion courts, and one
other list which shall be retained by the
clerk, on which list the collectors receipts
shall be taken; the said lists shall be
made out and delivered to the collector
in fifteen days after each legionary court
of enquiry, and shall perform all other
duties required by this act, and together
with the provost marshal, shall receive
such allowance, to be paid out of the
fines, as the legionary courts shall think
reasonable.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted,
That all fines incurred under the act of
Congress, passed at their last session,
empowering the President to organize the
militia of the district of Columbia, and
not then returned to the officers thereby
authorized to collect the same, shall be
returned to the first legionary court of
enquiry which shall be held in the re-
spective counties, to be by them proceed-
ed with as in the case of fines by this
act assessed.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted,
That there shall be a muster of each
troop of cavalry and company of militia,
comprehending the companies made up
by voluntary enrolment, once in every
month, except the months of January,
February, March, May, October and
December in each year, to be appointed
by the respective legionary courts of
enquiry, at such places as may be deemed
most convenient within the county, and
that the time and place for the musters
aforesaid, shall be fixed by the first le-
gionary court of enquiry, which is held
next after the passing of this act, sub-
ject to such changes as future legionary
courts of enquiry may think proper; and
there shall be a muster for exercise and in-
spection of each battalion, in the month
of May, in every year, to be appointed
by the commanding officer of the bri-
gade, to which such battalions respective-
ly belong, at such places as he may
think proper within the county. There
shall also be a muster of each legion in
the month of October, in each year, to
be appointed by the commanding officer
of the brigade, to which such legion
belongs, at such place as he may think
most convenient within the legionary
district; which said company, battalion,
and legionary musters, shall continue one
day, and no longer; the time and place
of such legionary, company and battalion
musters, shall be notified to the com-
manding officers of legions, thirty days
previous thereto; the commanding offi-
cers of legions shall give notice to the
commanding officers of battalions, of

such brigade, legionary companies and
battalion musters, at least twenty days;
the commanding officers of battalions,
to the commanding officers of companies
at least fifteen days; and the command-
ing officers of companies to their fer-
geants, at least ten days, and the fer-
geants to each person in his company,
at least three days before such musters,
respectively; the notices to be given by
the commanding officers of brigades,
legions and battalions, and companies,
shall be in writing, delivered to each
person to be notified, or left at his usual
place of abode, and every fergeant failing
to give notice, agreeably to the orders
of the commanding officer of his com-
pany, to each person therein, shall forfeit
and pay for each and every offence, five
dollars, to be assessed and recovered as
other fines imposed by this act; never-
theless, all notices publicly given by the
commanding officers of companies, at
their respective musters of any subsequent
muster, shall be held and deemed as legal
notice, as to all persons present at such
musters. Every officer and soldier shall
appear at his respective muster field, on
the day appointed by ten o'clock in the
forenoon, armed and equipped. At every
muster, the commanding officer of the
company shall cause his roll to be called,
and shall examine every person belong-
ing thereto, and note down all delin-
quencies accruing therein, and shall per-
sonally inspect the arms, ammunition,
and accoutrements, of all under his com-
mand, and make accurate return of the
whole thereof, to the commanding offi-
cer of his battalion, in five days there-
after; and moreover it shall be the du-
ty of the commanding officers of com-
panies, to have their companies respec-
tively prepared, at the battalion musters,
for inspection, by means of returns, the
forms of which, to be furnished them by
the brigade inspector, through the com-
manding officers of the legion and bat-
talion, to which they respectively be-
long, which returns shall be filed, ready
to be delivered to the inspector, as he
shall commence the inspection of each
company. And the commanding offi-
cers of legions and battalions, shall
at their respective legionary and bat-
talion musters, (as the case may be) take
notice of all delinquent officers, and
shall lay the same, together with returns
of delinquencies, from the commanding
officers of companies, before the courts
of enquiry, appointed under this act to
take cognizance of, and determine on
them; and to each of the said returns,
shall be annexed the following certificate,
to wit: "I do certify that the
returns hereunto annexed, contain all
the delinquencies which have occurred
since my last return, having duly exam-
ined the same."

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted,
That every commanding officer of a
company shall, within five days after
every battalion and legionary muster,
make up and report to the commanding
officer of his battalion, a return of his
company, in such manner and forms as
shall be furnished by the adjutant from time
to time; it shall be the duty of the com-
manding officers of battalions to make
like returns to the commanding officers
of legions, within five days thereafter,
who shall cause the adjutant of his le-
gion, to make legionary returns to the
brigade inspector, within ten days there-
after.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted,
That each captain or commanding offi-
cer of a company, shall appoint to his
company, four sergeants, four corporals,
a drummer and fifer, to be approved of
by the commanding officer of his bat-
talion; the appointment of such non-
commissioned officers to be evidenced by
warrant under the hand of the com-
manding officer of the battalion; and if
any person so appointed and approved
of, and having accepted, shall refuse or
neglect to take upon him the duties of
his appointment, or shall neglect or re-
fuse to obey the orders of his superior
officer, he shall for each offence forfeit
and pay a sum, at the discretion of the
court of enquiry, not exceeding ten dol-
lars to be assessed and applied as other
fines imposed by this act, and the com-
manding officers of battalions shall have
power to reduce to the ranks any non-
commissioned officer, whom on complaint
made, and due notice given, he shall
find guilty of misconduct, or neglect of
duty.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted,
That the commissioned officers of the
several legions, shall meet once in every
year, within their respective legionary
districts, for the purpose of being trained
and instructed by the brigade inspec-
tor; the days and places of meeting to
be fixed on by the commanding officer
of the brigade to which the legions be-
long, the officers, thus assembled, shall
each continue three days, and no longer;
every time they are so called out,
the eldest officer present shall call the
roll on each day, and report the delin-
quencies to the succeeding legionary
court of enquiry, and every officer failing
to attend such meetings, on being sum-
moned, not having a reasonable excuse,
to be adjudged of by the court of enquiry,
shall forfeit and pay, for each day he
shall fail so to attend, ten dollars, to
be appropriated as other fines are by this
act.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted,
That any officer who shall be guilty of
disobedience, or other misbehaviour,
when on duty, or shall at any time be
guilty of any conduct, unbecoming the
character of an officer, shall be put un-

der arrest by his commanding officer, and
tried as by this act is directed.
Sec. 16. And be it further enacted,
That if any non-commissioned officer or
soldier, shall behave himself disobe-
diently, or mutinously, when on duty,
or before any court or board directed
by this act to be held, or shall leave the
ranks without permission of his officer,
on any occasion of parading the com-
pany to which he belongs, or appear drunk,
or use any reproachful or abusive lan-
guage to his officers, or any of them,
or shall quarrel himself, or promote any
quarrel among his fellow soldiers, the
court or board may confine him for the
day, or he shall be dismissed and put under
guard, by order of the commanding offi-
cer present, until the company is dismiss-
ed, as the case may be. And he shall
moreover, be fined at the discretion of
the court of enquiry, in any sum not ex-
ceeding ten dollars, nor less than one
dollar, to be appropriated as other fines
imposed by this act.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted,
That if any bystander shall interrupt,
molest, or insult any officer or soldier,
while on duty at any muster, or shall
be guilty of like conduct before any court
or board, the commanding officer, or
such court or board may cause him to be
confined for the day. And that the com-
manding officer, of each brigade, legi-
on, battalion or company, shall have
power to fix certain limits to their respec-
tive parades, within which no specta-
tor or bystander shall enter, without
permission from the commanding officer,
and if any person shall intrude or of-
fend, he shall be liable to be confined
during the day, in such manner as the
commanding officer shall direct.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted,
That all commissioned officers are re-
quired to appear in full uniform when on
duty, and on failure, shall forfeit and pay
five dollars for each offence to be as-
sessed and appropriated as other fines im-
posed by this act.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted,
That a brigade inspector, to act as bri-
gade major, and be commissioned with
the rank of major, shall be appointed by
the President of the United States, and
the lieutenant colonel commandants are
hereby authorized to appoint a legionary
staff, to consist of one adjutant, one
quarter master, one pay master, to be
taken from the officers of the line, and
one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, and al-
so, one fergeant major, one quarter mas-
ter's fergeant, one drum major, and one
fife major, which appointments shall be
evidenced by warrants under the hand
of the lieutenant colonel commandant,
and it shall be the duty of the brigade
inspector, to attend the brigadier gen-
eral when required, to receive and execute
all orders necessary to carry into effect
the provisions of this law, and to attend
the annual training of the officers, and
at the several legionary and battalion
musters, and he shall inspect the several
battalions belonging to his brigade, at
their respective musters, and he shall
take an accurate account, from personal
inspection, of the quality of the arms
and accoutrements, and whether the
same are fit or unfit for service, and shall
ascertain with precision the bores of
muskets; and shall make annual returns
in the month of June of each year, of
the state of the militia of the brigade
to which he belongs, to the command-
ing officer of the brigade, to be by him
reported to the President of the United
States, and upon refusal or neglect, he
shall be subject to a fine of thirty dol-
lars, unless he can make a reasonable
excuse to the commanding officer of
the brigade. And it shall be the duty
of the adjutant to attend and execute
the orders of the commanding officer of
his legion, necessary to carry into effect
the provisions of this law, and to attend
the legionary and battalion musters, as
also the meeting of the officers within
his legion, and upon refusal or neglect,
he shall be subject to a fine not exceed-
ing fifteen dollars, nor less than five dol-
lars, at the discretion of the legionary
court of enquiry, unless he can make a
reasonable excuse to the commanding
officer of his legion; and it shall fur-
ther be the duty of the adjutant to assist
generally in the necessary training of the
militia, and he, together with the bri-
gade inspector, shall be allowed such
compensation as the legionary courts of
enquiry may from time to time think
reasonable, to be paid out of the funds
arising from fines.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted,
That the following forfeitures and pen-
alties shall incur for delinquencies,
viz. By a lieutenant colonel command-
ant or commanding officer of a legion,
for failing to take an oath to summon any
court or board, or failing to give notice
of a brigade, legionary or battalion mus-
ter; to report delinquencies, to make re-
turns of his legion, shall for each and
every such offence or neglect, forfeit and
pay a sum not exceeding seventy dollars;
for failing to send into service any mili-
tia legally called for, three hundred dol-
lars. By a major for failing to take an
oath, to attend any court or board, to
give notice of any brigade, legionary, or
battalion muster, to examine his bat-
talion, to report delinquencies, or to make
any return, he shall forfeit and pay for
each offence and neglect, a sum not ex-
ceeding thirty dollars; for failing to
call forth his battalion with due dispatch,
any detachment of men or officers as
shall be required from time to time by
the commanding officer of his legion, or
any call from the President of the United

States, shall be put un-

der arrest by his commanding officer, and
tried as by this act is directed.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted,
That if any non-commissioned officer or
soldier, shall behave himself disobe-
diently, or mutinously, when on duty,
or before any court or board directed
by this act to be held, or shall leave the
ranks without permission of his officer,
on any occasion of parading the com-
pany to which he belongs, or appear drunk,
or use any reproachful or abusive lan-
guage to his officers, or any of them,
or shall quarrel himself, or promote any
quarrel among his fellow soldiers, the
court or board may confine him for the
day, or he shall be dismissed and put under
guard, by order of the commanding offi-
cer present, until the company is dismiss-
ed, as the case may be. And he shall
moreover, be fined at the discretion of
the court of enquiry, in any sum not ex-
ceeding ten dollars, nor less than one
dollar, to be appropriated as other fines
imposed by this act.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted,
That if any bystander shall interrupt,
molest, or insult any officer or soldier,
while on duty at any muster, or shall
be guilty of like conduct before any court
or board, the commanding officer, or
such court or board may cause him to be
confined for the day. And that the com-
manding officer, of each brigade, legi-
on, battalion or company, shall have
power to fix certain limits to their respec-
tive parades, within which no specta-
tor or bystander shall enter, without
permission from the commanding officer,
and if any person shall intrude or of-
fend, he shall be liable to be confined
during the day, in such manner as the
commanding officer shall direct.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted,
That all commissioned officers are re-
quired to appear in full uniform when on
duty, and on failure, shall forfeit and pay
five dollars for each offence to be as-
sessed and appropriated as other fines im-
posed by this act.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted,
That a brigade inspector, to act as bri-
gade major, and be commissioned with
the rank of major, shall be appointed by
the President of the United States, and
the lieutenant colonel commandants are
hereby authorized to appoint a legionary
staff, to consist of one adjutant, one
quarter master, one pay master, to be
taken from the officers of the line, and
one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, and al-
so, one fergeant major, one quarter mas-
ter's fergeant, one drum major, and one
fife major, which appointments shall be
evidenced by warrants under the hand
of the lieutenant colonel commandant,
and it shall be the duty of the brigade
inspector, to attend the brigadier gen-
eral when required, to receive and execute
all orders necessary to carry into effect
the provisions of this law, and to attend
the annual training of the officers, and
at the several legionary and battalion
musters, and he shall inspect the several
battalions belonging to his brigade, at
their respective musters, and he shall
take an accurate account, from personal
inspection, of the quality of the arms
and accoutrements, and whether the
same are fit or unfit for service, and shall
ascertain with precision the bores of
muskets; and shall make annual returns
in the month of June of each year, of
the state of the militia of the brigade
to which he belongs, to the command-
ing officer of the brigade, to be by him
reported to the President of the United
States, and upon refusal or neglect, he
shall be subject to a fine of thirty dol-
lars, unless he can make a reasonable
excuse to the commanding officer of
the brigade. And it shall be the duty
of the adjutant to attend and execute
the orders of the commanding officer of
his legion, necessary to carry into effect
the provisions of this law, and to attend
the legionary and battalion musters, as
also the meeting of the officers within
his legion, and upon refusal or neglect,
he shall be subject to a fine not exceed-
ing fifteen dollars, nor less than five dol-
lars, at the discretion of the legionary
court of enquiry, unless he can make a
reasonable excuse to the commanding
officer of his legion; and it shall fur-
ther be the duty of the adjutant to assist
generally in the necessary training of the
militia, and he, together with the bri-
gade inspector, shall be allowed such
compensation as the legionary courts of
enquiry may from time to time think
reasonable, to be paid out of the funds
arising from fines.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted,
That the following forfeitures and pen-
alties shall incur for delinquencies,
viz. By a lieutenant colonel command-
ant or commanding officer of a legion,
for failing to take an oath to summon any
court or board, or failing to give notice
of a brigade, legionary or battalion mus-
ter; to report delinquencies, to make re-
turns of his legion, shall for each and
every such offence or neglect, forfeit and
pay a sum not exceeding seventy dollars;
for failing to send into service any mili-
tia legally called for, three hundred dol-
lars. By a major for failing to take an
oath, to attend any court or board, to
give notice of any brigade, legionary, or
battalion muster, to examine his bat-
talion, to report delinquencies, or to make
any return, he shall forfeit and pay for
each offence and neglect, a sum not ex-
ceeding thirty dollars; for failing to
call forth his battalion with due dispatch,
any detachment of men or officers as
shall be required from time to time by
the commanding officer of his legion, or
any call from the President of the United

States, one hundred and fifty dollars.—By a captain, for failing to take an oath, to attend any court, to enrol his men, to give notice of a brigade, legionary or battalion muster, to attend any muster named, to cause his roll to be called, examine his company and report delinquencies, or to allot his company into divisions, from one to ten, for a regular routine of duty, or to make any return as directed by this act, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence and neglect, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars; failing to call forth such officers and men, as shall from time to time be legally called from his company, upon any call from the President of the United States, or failing on such occasions to repair to the place of rendezvous, he shall forfeit and pay seventy five dollars. By a subaltern officer, for failing to take an oath, to attend any court or muster, armed as directed, for each and every such offence he shall forfeit and pay a sum, at the discretion of the court of enquiry, not exceeding ten dollars; failing to repair to the place of rendezvous, armed as required, when ordered upon any call from the President, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be adjudged of & determined by the respective legionary courts of enquiry. By a non-commissioned officer or soldier, for failing to repair to his rendezvous when ordered upon any call from the President, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be adjudged of and determined by the respective battalion courts of enquiry, and moreover shall be enrolled in the class defined to perform the next tour of duty; all officers failing as before mentioned, shall be subject to be arrested, tried, censured, or cashiered, at the discretion of the battalion courts of enquiry. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier failing to attend at his brigade legionary, battalion, or company muster, armed and equipped as the law directs, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than seventy-five cents, nor more than five dollars, at the discretion of the battalion courts of enquiry. If any non-commissioned officer or private shall be returned as a delinquent in not appearing, armed and accounted as the law directs, the court of enquiry before whom the same shall be tried, may, if it appear reasonable, remit the fine incurred by him, provided every such delinquent shall make it appear that he was unable to procure the legal equipment. Any private at or near the muster ground at any legionary, battalion, or company muster, who shall refuse or neglect to go into the ranks when required, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted That the fines and penalties incurred by infants and apprentices, for the breach or neglect of their duty, in any particular service, by law required of them, shall be paid by the parent, guardian or master.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted That the legionary court of enquiry shall at their first meeting in each year, appoint by ballot, a collector, who shall proceed to collect all fines assessed by virtue of this act, as also all fines incurred under the act of Congress, at their last session, empowering the President to organize the militia of the district of Columbia, not previously sent out for collection, upon a list thereof, certified by the clerk of the court of enquiry, and delivered to him in sixteen days after each legionary court of enquiry, who shall give his receipt therefor, and having deducted a commission of six per centum, shall account for, and pay the residue into the hands of the paymaster, in three months thereafter, and in case of default, to be recovered against the collector, by motion, in any court of record, within said district, ten days notice of such motion being given, to the collector, at the first legionary or regimental court of enquiry after the time before limited, for accounting and paying to the paymaster as aforesaid, the fines collected by the collector, he shall mark return and report to said court of enquiry, of such fines as cannot be collected, by reason of the insolvency or want of effects of the delinquent or delinquents; and if the said collector shall fail to account for, and pay into the hands of the paymaster as aforesaid, in the time limited as aforesaid, all the residue of the fines by him collected as aforesaid, the whole amount of such fines, including his commission, shall be recovered against him, by motion, in any court of record within this district, ten days previous notice of such motion being given to said collector, and if such collector shall fail to make return and report as aforesaid, of such fines as he shall be unable to collect by reason of the causes aforesaid, or shall make a false return and report of the same, the whole amount of the same shall be recovered of said collector, in like manner as if he had actually collected the same. And should any person so charged with fines, fail to make payment when called on, the collector is hereby authorized to make distress and sale therefor. The collector shall, immediately after his appointment, and before he shall proceed to his collection, give bond and security for the faithful performance of his duty, in such penalty as the court of enquiry may think proper.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted That the fines thus paid into the hands of the paymaster by virtue of this act, shall be held as a fund for defraying the salaries of the officers and other persons

herein mentioned, and the maintenance and instruction, and pay of musicians, and of equipping and furnishing the militia with standards and musical instruments, and uniforms in certain cases, with every other thing necessary; to be adjudged and determined by the legionary courts of enquiry, and all accounts passed by the said court, and certified by the lieutenant colonel commandant, shall be sufficient to authorize the paymaster to pay the same; the paymaster shall keep a regular account of all monies received and disbursed by him on account of the legion, and shall once in every three months, render his accounts, and settle with the court of enquiry. The paymaster shall give bond and security, to be approved of by the court of enquiry for the faithful performance of his duty, and shall be subject to the same mode of recovery for delinquency as is herein prescribed in the case of a delinquent collector, and shall be allowed a commission of two and a half per centum on the several sums by him disbursed.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted That the President of the United States be authorized and empowered, on an invasion, or insurrection, or probable prospect thereof, to call forth such a number of militia, and from such county, and in such a manner, whether by routine of duty or otherwise, as he may deem proper; and for the accommodation, equipment and support of the militia, to at any time to be called forth; the President of the United States may appoint such quartermasters, commissaries, and other staff, as to him shall seem proper, and to fix their pay and allowances, and shall also take such measures for procuring transporting and issuing all orders which may be necessary. Orders for the militia to be called forth as aforesaid, shall be sent to the commanding officer of the district of Columbia, with a notification of the place or places of rendezvous, who shall immediately take measures for detaching the same, with the necessary number and ranks of officers, by detail and rotation of duty or otherwise, as he may be ordered. Whenever any militia shall be called forth into actual service as aforesaid, they shall be governed by the articles of war, which govern the troops of the United States. And courts martial shall be held as therein are directed, to be composed of militia officers only, for the trial of any person, in the militia, but to the cashiering of any officer, or capital punishment of any person, the approbation of the President of the United States shall be necessary; and when any militia shall be in actual service, they shall be allowed the same pay and rations as are allowed by law to the militia of the United States. If a sudden invasion shall be made into either county in this district, or in case of an insurrection in either county, the commanding officer of the militia of the district, or of such county, is hereby authorized and required to order out the whole or such part of the militia as he may think necessary, and in such manner as he may think best, for repelling or suppressing such invasion or insurrection, and shall call on the commanding officers of the adjacent counties for such aid as he may think necessary, who shall forthwith and in like manner furnish the same, and in the event of a militia ordered out by the commanding officer of a county, or of the district as herein authorized, such officer shall immediately notify the same, and the cause thereof, to the commanding officers of the district, or to the President of the United States, as the case may require.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted That all arms, ammunition, and equipments of the militia, shall be exempted from executions and distress at all times, and their persons from arrest and process in civil cases, while going to or returning from musters, and while in actual service.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted That the brigadier generals are hereby empowered and authorized to employ some person within their respective districts, to convey all orders from them to the commanding officers of corps, respecting the militia of the district of Columbia, who shall be exempt from all other militia duty, and shall receive such compensation, as the legionary court of enquiry, in which district such orders may from time to time be delivered, shall think proper, on his producing to the court a certificate of his having discharged the said services.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted That all non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to battalion companies, shall appear while on duty, uniformly clothed, the color and fashion of which uniforms to be determined on for the respective legions, by the first legionary courts of enquiry which shall be held, and to be approved of by the brigadier general, provided the expense of the same, additional to that of usual, ordinary, and cheap clothing, does not exceed five dollars for each person, and every such non-commissioned officer, or drummer, or fifer, or private, appearing at any muster, held after three months from the time that such uniforms shall have been determined on, and the order relative thereto shall have been published, in some newspaper within the legionary district, and not wearing the same, shall be fined five dollars for each offence, unless he can make it appear to the satisfaction of the court of enquiry of the battalion to which he may belong, that he was unable to equip himself.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted

That the respective courts of enquiry shall have power to cause to be bound for a term of years, to the several commanders of companies, battalions, and legions, and their successors in office, as the case may require, such a number of boys and young men, with the consent of their parent or other person authorized, as they in their discretion may deem proper, for the purpose of being instructed in the different branches of military music, and of serving as musicians when they may be competent; thereto, to the several companies, battalions, & legions; and the father of any youth who may be so bound, otherwise subject to be enrolled, shall be exempt from all duty in the militia, so long as his son so bound may continue to serve in the corps to which he would otherwise belong, as well during his apprenticeship as thereafter; & the several legionary courts of enquiry shall make provision from time to time for the clothing, maintenance, and the properly instructing all such youths, to be paid from the fund arising from the fines imposed by this act; and the commanding officers of legions, shall cause the drummers and fifers and other musicians of their respective legions, to meet at the same times and places that commissioned officers are required to meet, for the purpose of being trained by the brigade inspector, or other officer, there to be instructed in their respective branches of music, for which purpose the commanding officer of the legion may employ such person or persons as he may think proper and capable to instruct such drummers and fifers, and other musicians. The person so to be employed by the commanding officer of the legion, to be allowed such compensation as the legionary court of enquiry may authorize, and each drummer and fifer, and other musician, unless an apprentice, shall be allowed during the time they are convened, one dollar per day, to be paid out of the funds arising from fines.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted That the Secretary of war shall cause a sufficient number of copies of this law, together with the act of Congress, more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States; and the act of Congress for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; and the articles of war; to be printed and distributed throughout the territory of Columbia, so that every general and field officer therein, and every brigade inspector, and captain, be furnished with one copy each.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3, 1803.

APPROVED,
TH. JEFFERSON.
MANIFESTO,
Inserted in the Hamburg Correspondent of the 30th ult.

AT THE DESIRE OF THE FIRST CONSUL.
For several months past, a paper war has been carried on between the French and English journalists and pamphleters. This was in a manner the last dying embers of an extinguished conflagration; the last comfort of a despairing faction; the nourishment of a pitiful passion, or of hungry scribblers. The French government was, therefore, not disposed to consider it as a matter of importance. Although some difficulties prevailed, with respect to the complete execution of the treaty of Amiens, yet France relied on the justice of Britain, and employed herself exclusively with the restoration of her colonies. Trusting to the sanctity of treaties, the dispersed remnant of her maritime power, which had been sacrificed to the English fleets.

"Suddenly appears a solemn message from the cabinet of St. James's, and informs all Europe, that France is making immense preparations in her harbours and in those of Holland; a proposal is made in parliament, to grant extraordinary means of defence to the king of England, such as are consistent with the security of the British empire, and with the honor of the three crowns. The sudden appearance of such a message renders it doubtful whether it is the effect of treason or infamy, or of imbecility. If, on the one hand, we cast a view on the ports of France and Holland, where we discover naval armaments consisting only of a few ships of the line and some frigates, destined for different colonies; and on the other, contemplate the harbors of England filled with a formidable naval power, we are tempted to believe, that the message of the king of England implies merely a coarse irony, if this farce were not unworthy of the majesty of government. On considering the influence of factions, in a country boasting of its liberty, it may be supposed the king of England has only yielded to weakness, if weakness were compatible with the principal qualifications of a king. Consequently there remain no other rational motives than those of dissimulation; of avowed enmity to the French nation; of perfidy, and a desire of publicly violating a solemn treaty, in order to retain advantages, the renunciation of which is demanded by the honor of France, and by the faith of treaties.

"On reading the message, we believe we exist in the times of those treaties which the Vandals concluded with the degenerated Romans; when power supplied the place of public faith; when the enemy to be assailed was previously calumniated with ARMED REPRISAL. In the modern state of civilization, there is a certain respect which a great monarch, a polished people, owe to each other; even though it consisted only in finding a reasonable pretext for an unjust war. But here every thing is schismatic, unjust, and eternal warfare will follow a shocking war; the more unjust the attack, the more irreconcilable must be the hatred.

"Such a piece of news will doubtless excite the indignation of Europe. Whilst Englishmen themselves, who are not completely dazzled with national pride, sigh on this occasion! the Times calls the peace of Amiens an armistice, and has published the most bloody

future on the government which it defends; the sudden fall of the public funds is the first omen of those calamities which may follow the violation of all the social rights.

"The French are rendered indignant, rather than terrified, by English menace. Their defeats have not reduced their spirit, nor have their victories contributed to their effeminacy; in a war apparently endless, they have seen all Europe conspiring against them. Their perseverance, their bravery, and the dextrous activity of their government, have terminated that contest. This war would have a different object. France will fight for the liberty of the nations of Europe, and for the sanctity of their treaties; and if the English government wishes to render it a national war, it may easily happen that their naval power, now so formidable, might be unable to decide alone (single-handed) the fate of England, and to ensure her victory.

"The French, supported by their just cause, and being powerful from the confidence which they repose in their government, are not deterred by new expenses and new sacrifices, which this war will necessarily occasion; their system of finance, more simple and less pompous than that of London, is the more secure; all their strength lies in their soil and in their courage.

"On the first publication of the English message, the views of the world were directed to the cabinet of the Tuilleries; the least movements of it obtained a character of importance; the most indefinite expressions were caught with avidity. Each expected with impatience the assembly appointed for the presentation of strangers, which occurs on one of the Sundays every month, at the drawing room of Madame Bonaparte; each was prepared to draw from its conclusions in his own way. It was splendid as usual. The first consul, who appeared on this occasion, said on entering the room, to the English ambassador, who stood at the side of count de Markoff:—'Now we have been fighting for twelve years, a storm appears to rise in London, and they are inclined to fight twelve years longer.—The king of England says that France is making immense naval preparations; he has been led into error. In the French ports, there is not a single armament of any consequence; the whole fleet has sailed for St. Domingo and the colonies—with respect to the ports of Holland, which are likewise quoted in the message, there is only one armament under the command of general Victor; and all Europe knows its destination to be Louisiana.—The king farther observes, that differences prevail between the cabinets of Paris and London. I know of none. It is true, England ought to evacuate Malta; and Malta has not been evacuated; and his Britannic majesty is bound to that effect by the most solemn treaty ever concluded. There can be no doubt respecting the speedy evacuation of this island. It is intended to intimidate the French people by warlike preparations? It is possible to kill, but not to intimidate them.'

"In the course of the assembly, when the first consul again approached count de Markoff, he said to him in a semi-audible voice, 'the English ministry wish to retain Malta for seven years longer: such a proposal was insulting, and no treaties ought to be concluded, which it was not intended to fulfil.' [The remainder of the conversation relates to the Dutchess of Dorset, exactly as it was represented in the English papers, excepting the following clause.]

"If it should prove to be true that we must have WAR, the responsibility will exclusively fall upon those who deny their own signatures; because they hesitate to fulfil treaties which they have concluded." Those of the First Consul require no commentary.—They sufficiently explain the present opinion, his past conduct, and his resolution for the future.—It is only necessary to compare them with the procrastinations, the duplicity, the intrigues and the message of the English government, in order to decide on the justice of the dispute.

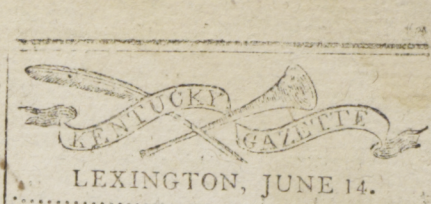
NOTICE.
THE President and Directors of the KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY, give notice to the Shareholders, that the Second Instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share, will become due on the first day of July next, when payment will be required to be punctually made at their office in Lexington.
8th June 1803.

BOURBON CIRCUIT,
May Term, 1803.
William Tilley and Rachel his wife, John Smith and Ruth his wife, Elijah Hopper and Catharine his wife, Joshua Hall and Mary his wife, & John Baseman, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by the said Joshua Hall, his next friend, the said Rachel, Ruth, Catharine, Mary, & John being some of the heirs and distributees of John Baseman, deceased,
Complainants.
Against
John Cockey Owings, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and refusal of this court—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainants by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of their next November term, and answer the complainant's bill, that copy of this order be inserted eight weeks, successively, in some one of the Gazettes of this state; another copy posted at the door of the court house, in Paris, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, on Sunday immediately after divine service.

[A copy] **THO. ARNOLD, Clk.**
THE Members of the LEXINGTON LODGE, No. 1, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge Room, on the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. being the Anniversary of St. JOHN the Baptist. An oration will be delivered on the occasion, which the Citizens are invited to attend.

JAMES COLEMAN, Sec.
June 13, 1803.



LEXINGTON, JUNE 14.
ERRATA.—In the account of marriages last week, for "Adam Goodlett, of Scott," read "John Goodlett, of Fayette."

We have in this day's paper concluded the publication of the laws passed at the last session of Congress; our readers may therefore expect to have the Foreign news, which has become interesting, detailed at much greater length, as the columns hitherto occupied by the laws, can be appropriated to that purpose. We have uniformly given the LATEST European accounts on the important subject which agitates those countries, particularly such as had any mark of being official.—The manifesto in this day's Gazette, gives Bonaparte's sentiments on the subject.

London accounts have been received up to the 24th April. By those it appears, that the question of peace or war remained undecided—preparations continued, making by both parties. The town of Flushing, belonging to the Batavian Republic, has been declared in a state of siege, by order of the First Consul, in consequence of England refusing to deliver up the island of Gorée. By an express order of Bonaparte, the Louisiana expedition is suspended, and the troops are debarked. The celebrated Aloys Reding has been elected Landamman for the canton of Schwitz.

A Chillicothe paper of the 4th inst. contains the report of a Council of Winandot Chiefs, and another of Mingoes, both of which express their sorrow for the mischief that has been done by the Indians, and promise to use every endeavour, to discover and deliver up the murderer of captain Herod.

PHILADELPHIA, May 37.
Capt. Dwyer from Martinique arrived at N. York, informs, that in consequence of recent advices from Bourdeaux, an embargo was laid on English vessels at Dominique on the 24th, and at Martinique the 27th ult. the day our informant slips off by cutting his cable.—That the English officers belonging to the West-Indies had arrived with orders to join their regiments immediately—and that the Capt. General of Martinique, having been ordered to France, sailed on the 24th of April, on board a ship of war, accompanied by a brig commanded by Bonaparte's younger brother.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.
BENJAMIN CONNET, who committed the aggravated robbery on Miss M'Dowell, in Pennsylvania, in March last, was apprehended about the first of May, inst. in Upper Canada. He was conducted back through the western part of the State of New-York, a few days since. The circumstances of his apprehension were peculiar, and well nigh proved fatal to Connet.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 1.
In Paris it is said to be a frequent thing to find placards stuck up with the words—'No Peace—No Consul.'

Letters from Italy, state, that the Pope is at present occupied with a grand project conceived by Michael Angelo, which is to turn the Tiber from its present course, for the purpose of obtaining those monuments of arts and antiquity, which are supposed to be in its present bed.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY the 25th of May, last, a negro man by the name of **ARTHUR**, of a middle size; he is a handsome well made, sensible smart fellow, very ready to give a good account of himself—he is about five feet nine inches high, about 150lb. weight; he is some brighter than a cole black; he was raised a farmer and waggoner, & is about 27 years old; his great toe is much longer than his small ones, which will show by his track—he has thin places of hair on his head, I think on the right side. Captain Peter Poindexter, eight miles from Lexington, in Jefferson county, owns his wife, and expect he will use in that neighbourhood.—Any person who will deliver him to me, in Fayette county, shall receive the above reward.

PHILIP WEBBER.
June 10th, 1803. *3w

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living on the Hickman road, three miles from Lexington, on the 28th of April last, a
Brown Horse, with a bald face, one eye white, three white feet, a brand on his near shoulder. Any person taking up said horse and delivering him to the subscriber, or giving information so that the owner may get him, will be paid all reasonable expenses by me.

CHARLES M'GOWAN.
June 13th, 1803. *3w



FROM A LONDON PAPER.

THE MISANTHROPIST.

MARK the aged wand'rer's step,
And grief-worn form; his tearful eye,
By sorrow drain'd, forgets to weep;
He scarcely breathes the ling'ring sigh;
So still, yet so profound his grief,
We rather feel, than hear him groan;
Rather he thinks, than asks relief—
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

Nor him the churlish winter spares;
His shivering frame, and hoary locks!
The rude winds lash his liv'ly hairs;
The pelting storm his mis'ry mocks;
Yet while his hollow looks betray
The throb suppress'd, the secret moan—
No words but these his griefs convey,
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

But tho' to paint the woes he feels,
No words but these he seems to know,
From habit yet perchance he feels
A moment's respite from his woe;
They serve to soothe with magic power,
The fens of griefs too mighty grown—
Thus meas'ring every joyless hour—
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

In vain the source of woes we seek,
Of woes which shun the gazer's eye,
The cares that blanch his furrow'd cheek,
The griefs that prompt the latent sigh;
To all the forms of nature dead,
And deaf to pity's melting tone,
Each fond, each bland emotion fled—
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

To him from life's gay scenes estranged,
And all the dear delights of home,
The world to one vast waste is chang'd,
And men the beasts that round it roam;
No friend the social bliss to share,
No wife to make his griefs her own,
The forlorn victim of despair—
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

But though no cure his grief receives,
Nor time subdue his calm despair,
Yet still his hand affluive leaves
A mild and quiet aspect there:
Silent he roves the live-long day,
A wand'rer, aged and unknown,
Or pours unfeen his pensive lay—
"Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!"

DIVERSITY.

A German writer says, that in
some winters on the eastern parts
of Russia, one night is known to
have continued forty days and up-
ward.

HAVING yesterday received a
quantity of RECORD PAPER of Su-
perior Quality, Clerks and others
may be supplied with BLANK BOOKS
of any size or description on the
shortest notice.

PROPOSALS.

By JAMES M. BRADFORD,
For Publishing by Subscription.

NOTES

ON THE NAVIGATION

OF THE MISSISSIPPI; WITH NINE PLATES

Laying down the most difficult passa-
ges in the River.

TAKEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS

AND OBSERVATION;
And corrected after several voyages,
in all stages of the water.

TO BE PUT TO PRESS AS SOON AS 200
COPIES ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

The Editor thinks it useless to
say any thing in praise of this work
—The circumstance of its being the
labor of a Gentleman of Observa-
tion, and Corrected after Several
Voyages down the River, when the
Water was High, and when Low,
speaks more loudly in recommenda-
tion of it, than any thing that can
here be said in its favor.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on a good type,
and such paper as our country af-
fords; and will contain from 60 to
100 pages, medium duodecimo,
tinted in blue paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be
Thirty-Seven and an Half Cents.
—Twenty-Five Cents to be paid
at the time of subscribing, and the
balance on the delivery of the
work.

III. No person will be considered a
subscriber, who does not advance
the first payment of his subscrip-
tion.

IV. Any person procuring Ten sub-
scribers, and being accountable for
the money, shall have One gratis.

* * Subscriptions received by the
Editor, at the office of the Guardian,
Frankfort.—By Daniel Bradford,
Lexington, and by the different Post-
Masters, throughout the state.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received and are now open-

ing, an assortment of

12 MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are,

Morocco and Fancy Kid Skins,
Boot Legs,
Morocco and Kid Slippers,
Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c.
A few Engravings in elegant frames,
of the President, Gen. Washing-
ton, &c.

Also, a quantity of
Rorom and Fur Hats, assorted in ca-
ses, to sell for produce.

The above articles they will sell
on the lowest terms for Cash, Gin-
seng, Hemp, Tobacco and Bee-
swax.

Lexington, 28th March, 1803.

THE Subscriber intending to
quit the Salt Making business on the
first day of May next, requests all
persons to whom he is indebted, pay-
able in full, or otherwise, to come
forward before that time for pay-
ment.—And those indebted to him
are requested to come forward and
make a settlement of their accounts,
on or before said time, by doing of
which they will oblige their friend
and servant.

CHS. BEELER.

Mann's Lick, Beech Springs, }
March 6th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Tracts of LAND, to
the amount of 12,000 acres, situate
on the waters of the South-Fork of
Licking, in Harrison and Pendleton
counties; the subscriber located and
directed the surveys of the above
Land, and believes the titles are
sure. There are Small Farms open-
ed on some of the land by tenants.
Likely Horses, Mares or Colts, will
be received in four annual payments
if required, and the land divided to
suit the purchaser. Apply to the
subscriber, living on Gray's run, in
Harrison county, who will shew the
land.
*6w

SAML. M'MILLIN.

BLUE DYING,

AT the sign of the Golden Boot
and Shoe, next house to Stewart's
printing office, Main-street. I will
Dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with
a boiling hot dye, which I will war-
rant to stand, and will charge only
3s. a pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Boot & Shoe Maker.

Lexington, April 30, 1803.

Notice to whom it may concern,

Be it known, that on the fifteenth
day of June next, pursuant to an or-
der of the county court of Montgo-
mery, I shall attend and continue
from day to day, 'till the business is
completed, accompanied by commis-
sioners, at the beginning corner of
an entry in the following words and
figures, to wit: "March 21, 1783,
George Williams withdraws 1000
acres of land on a T. W. entered
May 12, 1780, on Hinkton's fork of
Licking, and enters the same on the
ridge between the said fork and Sto-
ner's fork, beginning at George Wil-
liams Jun. N. E. corner, at a hicko-
ry and two elms, and extending N.
20 W. 400 poles, thence S. 70 W.
400 poles, then at right angles to
the beginning for quantity;" in or-
der to take the depositions of such
witnesses as may be necessary to es-
tablish the said beginning, and do
such other acts and things as may be
necessary and agreeable to law.

PATRICK GOODWIN.

May 9th, 1803. *3

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern,
THE assessors for the Direct Tax,
in the District of Logan, having in
many instances assessed the same
tracts of land twice, and under this
error the collector of that District,
having sold said lands, the subscriber
deems it necessary to forwarn all
persons from settling or improving
the two tracts mentioned in the
supervisor's receipt, a copy of which
is hereunto annexed.

They will see by the receipt that
the tax was paid some time previous
to the sale.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,

OCTOBER 2d, 1802.

RECEIVED of Robert Baylor,
by the hand of Walker Baylor, cli-
Seven Dollars, Thirty Seven Cents,
and three and an half Mills, in full
for the tax and costs on the two
following tracts of land, viz.

1000 } Acres, both ly-
4333 1-3 } ing in Logan Collection District.

* JAMES COLEMAN, Clk.

BLANK DERDS,

For Sale at this Office.

FERRY & TAVERN.

JAMES CHAMBERS,

WISHES to inform the public,
that he now occupies the house and
ferry formerly occupied by Benja-
min Sutton, at Limestone, Kentucky,
and having repaired the house,
and made other necessary arrange-
ments for the accommodation of tra-
vellers, he hopes by a constant atten-
tion to their ease and convenience,
and to the ferry particularly (it be-
ing the most convenient of any in
the place, for travellers from Ken-
tucky to the Eastward to cross at)
to merit the patronage of such as
may think proper to favor him with
a call. He has a large and conven-
ient stable, to which the strictest at-
tention will be paid.—And for the
convenience of travellers, he has
prepared a list of the different sta-
ges from Limestone to Wheeling,
which may be had on application,
March 24, 1803.

FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit,
2000 Acres of LAND,
Situate, lying and being in the
county of Bourbon, in the forks of
Brush creek and Hinkton near Mil-
lerburg, entered on a military war-
rant early in 1780, surveyed and pa-
tented in the name of Joseph Chew,
and by said Chew, conveyed in trust
to Robert and John Watts, of the
city of New-York. The good qua-
lity and convenient situation of this
tract of Land is so generally known,
that a particular description would
be unnecessary, as it is presumable
those inclined to purchase will exa-
mine it. It will be divided if requi-
red.

The subscriber will sell it at pri-
vate sale, and if not disposed of soon-
er, it will be offered publicly at the
Paris District court in March next,
where the title papers by application
may be seen, and due attendance
will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for
Robt. & John Watts.
30th Oct. 1802.

Fayette County, Kentucky,

At a meeting of the board of Commis-
sioners appointed to perpetuate testimony,
on the 29th day of March 1803,

RESOLVED, That the stated meetings
of this board shall be on the first Monday in
every month, commencing on the first Monday in
Monday in May, and ending in October; and
that they will adjourn from day to day at each
meeting, until the business before them is fin-
ished—and that notice thereof be given in the
public News-Paper.

Teste LEVI TODD, C.B.C.

Knox County, April Term, 1803.

John Farrie, Complainant,

Robert Campbell, surviving
partner of the late firm of
Hicks & Campbell, and the
heirs and representatives of
James Hicks deceased, late
partner in the firm of Hicks
& Campbell, and John Ballin-
ger,

Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Robert Campbell,
and the heirs and representatives of
James Hicks deceased, not having en-
tered their appearance herein accord-
ing to law, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court that they
are not inhabitants of the common-
wealth of Kentucky—on the motion
of the complainant, by his counsel,
it is ordered, that the said defend-
ants do appear here on the first day
of our next July term of our said
court, and answer the complainant's
bill—that a copy of this order be
published forthwith in the Kentucky
Gazette for two months successively,
posted up on the front door of the
court house of this county, and pub-
lished some Sunday immediately af-
ter Divine service, at the Presbyte-
rian meeting house near Standford.
(A copy.) Attest
Richard Ballinger, c.k.c.q.s.p.r.

FIRST QUALITY LETTER

PAPER,

For sale at this Office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber,
living on Shawnee run, Mercer
county, one SORREL MARE,
twelve or thirteen years old, star in
her forehead, fourteen hands high,
branded C under her mane, scar on
one of her sides, on the other three
white spots; appraised to thirty dol-
lars.

JOHN MORE.

23d May, 1803.

Mercer county.

TAKEN up by Joseph Delaney,
living at Delaney's ferry, one Dark
Bay Horse, about fifteen or sixteen
years old, fourteen hands high, no
brand, has a star in his forehead,
has some saddle spots, has had the
poll evil, and has a bob tail; apprai-
ed to nine pounds.

January 29th, 1803.

I do hereby certify that the above
stray was posted before me.

JAMES SLAUGHTER.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received a handsome
additional assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Which will be sold unusually low for
Cash. They keep a constant sup-
ply of

Bar Iron,
Steel,
Cut and Hammered Nails,
Sprigs,
Mann's Lick Salt, &c. &c. &c.
MACCOUN & TILFORD.
Lexington, April 12th, 1803.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on
Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road
crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe;
this tract contains about three hundred
acres of rich bottom, the remainder is
well timbered; has on it a good mill
seat, and is an excellent stand for a pub-
lic house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover
Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of
the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good
neighborhood, about three miles from
Dunham's Town, seven from Williams-
burg, and eleven to twelve from the O-
hio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush
creek, a few miles from New Market,
N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek,
Kentucky, part of two tracts, contain-
ing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented
for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky,
part of a tract of eight thousand acres,
surveyed and patented for Richard Chin-
nevor.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Ken-
tucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and
patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky,
surveyed and patented for Moody and
M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the wa-
ters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Ken-
tucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40
acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Ken-
tucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn,
about six miles from Frankfort; on this
tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in
the town of Paris, on Main street, and
adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.
Also a House and well improved Lot
in this place.

The above described property will be
sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBAC-
co, or on giving bond with good securi-
ty, a considerable credit may be had.
For further particulars enquire of the
subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Kentucky, }
January 14th, 1803. }

THE AUTHOR of the KENTUC-
KY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, pre-
sents his most grateful acknowledg-
ments to his friends and the public in
general, for the notice which they have
been pleased to take of his humble at-
tempt to facilitate the grammatical in-
struction of youth, and hopes for a con-
tinuance of their patronage to a second
edition, which he has just published with
considerable improvements, in conformi-
ty to the original plan.

Those who wish to procure co-
pies of the new edition, may be supplied
at this Office, at Mr. Leavy's, and Mr.
Jordan's stores in Lexington.

UNITED STATES,

Kentucky District, (to wit:)
BE IT REMEMBERED, that
on the twentieth day of April, one
thousand eight hundred and three,
and in the twenty-seventh year of
American Independence, JAMES
HUGHES hath deposited in this
Office the title of a book, the right
whereof he claims as author, in the
words following (to wit: "A Re-
port of the Causes determined by
the late Supreme Court for the
District of Kentucky, and by the
Court of Appeals, in which the
titles to Land were in dispute, by
James Hughes" of the said Dis-
trict, in conformity to the Act of
Congress of the United States, en-
titled "An act for the encourage-
ment of Learning, by securing the
copies of Maps, Charts and Books
to the Authors and Proprietors of
such copies, during the time therein
mentioned." Certified under my
hand, as clerk of the District Court
of the United States in and for the
Kentucky District, and Seal of Of-
fice this twentieth day of April, 1803.
(L.S.) THOS. TUNSTALL,
c.k.d.c.

UNITED STATES,

Kentucky District, Sci.
I DO hereby certify, that the foregoing is
a true transcript from the Records in my Of-
fice.

THOS. TUNSTALL, c.k.d.c.
The above work may be had at
the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

BLANKS of various kinds
for sale at this office.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received, and is now opening for
sale, in the store formerly occu-
pied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a
well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods and Stationary,
Glaas and Queen's ware,
Iron Mongery and Hard Ware.
A handsome assortment of Saddlery.

In his assortment of Merchandize,
are the following articles, viz.

Imperial,
Young Hyson, } TEAS, FRESH.
Hyson,
Hyson Skin and
Boscha

French Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit & Acid,
Madera,
Sherry, and
Old Teneiffie

Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raisins,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Allspice,
Mustard,
Mace and Cloves,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Indigo,
Madder and Logwood.

FISH,
Salmon, Shad, and Herrings.

Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skill-
lets, Spades and Shovels,
Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Gun Locks and Cutting Knives,
English and Dutch Scythes,
Brushes of various kinds,
Nankeens,
Men's Black and White Silk Stockings,
Women's Silk do.

Large and Elegant White Cotton
Counterpanes,
With many articles not here enumerated.

They have been selected with care,
and will be sold on as low terms as any
in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp,
Country made Linen, or such articles of
Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell
cheap, has determined not to give cre-
dit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best Lon-
don Superfine Cloths.

Also For Sale for Cash or Barter,
(By Wholesale.)

A quantity of MERCHANDIZE,
consisting chiefly of the following arti-
cles,

Fine, Tamboured, Figured & Book
Muslins, Gingham, an elegant as-
sessment of Buttons, Muffs, Furr
Trimming, a few pieces Fine Cloib,
Casimeres & Swansdown—Mersail-
les Jacketing, Womens' and Child-
rens' Hats, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.

United States—
Kentucky District st.
March Term, 1803.

United States, pl'ffs. Upon an informa-
—against tion for the seizure
William Bird, def't. of a fill.

ON motion of the Attorney of
the United States, and it appearing
to the Court by the Marshal's return,
that the defendant is not an inhabi-
tant of this District; it is therefore
ordered, that the said defendant do
appear here on the first day of the
next July Term, and answer to the
information filed herein, otherwise
on proof being made to the Court of
the due publication of this order, a
writ of enquiry shall be awarded
to the plaintiffs &c.—and that a co-
py of this order be inserted in the
Kentucky Gazette for twelve weeks
successively.

A copy. Teste
THOS. TUNSTALL, c.k.d.c.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any description may be had at
this Office.—Also, old books re-
bound, on the shortest notice.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with the com-
missioners appointed by the county
court of Montgomery, at my house
on the Sycamore fork of Slate creek,
on the second Monday in July next,
in order to examine sundry witnesses
to perpetuate testimony and establish
the special calls in two entries made
in the name of William Shannon, to
wit: "May 29th, 1780, William
Shannon assignee enters five hundred
and sixty acres upon a treasury war-
rant, on a branch emptying into the
Blue Lick Fork, on the south side,
about twelve miles from the said
lick, including a cabin, built by Sa-
muel Tumbleton": also five hundred
and sixty acres on the head of the
above mentioned branch, near the
knobs, including another cabin
built by said Tumbleton and compa-
ny, and adjourn from day to day
until all things concerning the pre-
mises be done according to law.

JOHN HANKS.

June 1st, 1803. 3w*

THE HALCYON EPISTLE,

For sale at this Office.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE-EXTRA.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD.—LEXINGTON, JUNE 14, 1803.

From the Aurora.

THOMAS PAINE,

To the Citizens of the United States.

LETTER THE SEVENTH.

RELIGION and war is the cry of the federalists; morality and peace the voice of republicans. The union of morality and peace is congenial; but that of religion and war is a paradox, and the solution of it is hypocrisy.

The leaders of the federalists have no judgment; their plans no consistency of parts and want of consistency is the natural consequence of want of principle. They exhibit to the world the curious spectacle of an *opposition* without a cause and conducted without system. Were they, as doctors, to prescribe medicine, as they practise politics, they would poison their patients with destructive compounds.

There are not two things more opposed to each other than war and religion; and yet, in the double game, those leaders have to play, the one is necessarily the theme of their politics, and the other the text of their sermons. The week day orator of Mars and the Sunday preacher of Federal Grace, play like gamblers, into each other's hands, and this they call religion.

Though hypocrisy can counterfeit every virtue, and become the associate of every vice, it requires a great dexterity of craft to give it the power of deceiving. A painted fun may gladden but it cannot warm. For hypocrisy to personate virtue successfully, it must know and feel what virtue is, and as it cannot long do this, it cannot long deceive. When an orator foaming for war, breathes forth in another sentence a *plaintive piety of words*, he may as well write *HYPOCRISY* on his front.

The late attempt of the federal leaders in congress (for they acted without the knowledge of their constituents) to plunge the country into war, merits not only reproach, but indignation. It was madness conceived in ignorance and acted in wickedness. The head and the heart went partners in the crime.

A neglect of punctuality in the performance of a treaty is made a cause of war by the *Barbary Powers*, and of remonstrances and explanation by *civilized powers*. The Mahomedans of Barbary negotiate by the sword—they seize first, and expostulate afterwards; and the federal leaders have been labouring to *barbarize* the United States by adopting the practice of the Barbary states, and this they call honor. Let their honor and their hypocrisy go weep together, for both are defeated. The present administration is too moral for hypocrites and too economical for public spendthrifts.

A man the least acquainted with diplomatic affairs, must know, that a neglect in punctuality is not one of the legal causes of war, unless that neglect be confirmed by a refusal to perform; and even then it depends upon circumstances connected with it. The world would be in continual quarrels and war, and commerce be annihilated, if Algerine policy was the law of nations. And were America, instead of becoming an example to the Old World, of good and moral government, and civil manners, or if they like it better, of gentlemanly conduct towards other nations, to set up the character of ruffian, that of a word and a blow, and the blow first, and thereby give the example of pulling down the little that civilization has gained upon barbarism, her independence, instead of being an honor and a blessing, would become a curse upon the world and upon herself.

The conduct of the Barbary powers, though unjust in principle, is suited to their prejudices, situation, and circumstances. The crusades of the church to exterminate them, fixed in their minds the unobliterated belief that every Christian power was their mortal enemy. Their religious prejudices, therefore, suggest

the policy, which their situation and circumstances protect them in. As a people, they are neither commercial nor agricultural, they neither import nor export, have no property floating on the seas, nor ships nor cargoes in the ports of foreign nations. No retaliation, therefore, can be acted upon them, and they are secure from punishment.

But this is not the case with the United States. If she fins as a Barbary power, the must answer for it as a civilized one. Her commerce is continually passing on the seas exposed to capture, and her ships and cargoes in foreign ports to detention and reprisal. An act of war committed by her in the Mississippi, would produce a war against the commerce of the Atlantic States, and the latter would have to curtail the policy that provoked the former. In every point, therefore, in which the character and interest of the United States be considered, it would ill become her to set an example contrary to the policy and custom of civilized powers, and practised only by the Barbary powers, that of striking before she expostulates.

But can any man, calling himself a legislator, and supposed by his constituents to know something of his duty, be so ignorant as to imagine that seizing on New Orleans would finish the affair, or even contribute towards it. On the contrary, it would have made it worse. The treaty right of deposit at New Orleans, and the rights of the navigation of the Mississippi into the gulph of Mexico are distant things. New Orleans is more than an hundred miles in the country from the mouth of the river, and as a place of deposit is of no value, if the mouth of the river be shut, which either France or Spain could do, & which our possession of New Orleans could neither prevent nor remove. New Orleans in our possession, by an act of hostility, would have become a blockaded port, and consequently of no value to the western people as a place of deposit. Since therefore, an interruption had arisen to the commerce of the western states, and until the matter could be brought to a fair explanation, it was of less injury to have the port shut and the river open, than to have the river shut, and the port in our possession.

That New Orleans could be taken required no stretch of policy to plan, nor spirit of enterprise to effect. It was like marching behind a man to knock him down—and the dastardly slyness of such an attack would have stained the fame of the United States. Where there is no danger cowards are bold, and captain *Boba-dils* are to be found in senates as well as on the stage. Even Governor on such a march, dare have shewn a leg.

The people of the western country to whom the Mississippi serves as an inland sea to their commerce, must be supposed to understand the circumstances of that commerce, better than a man who is a stranger to it; and as they have shewn no approbation of the war-whoop measure of the federal senators, it becomes presumptive evidence they disapprove them. This is a new mortification to those war-whoop politicians; for the case is, that finding themselves losing ground and withering away in the Atlantic States, they laid hold of the affair of New Orleans in the vain hope of rooting and reinforcing themselves in the western states; and they did this without perceiving, that it was one of those ill-judged hypocritical expedients in politics, that whether it succeeded or failed, the event would be the same—Had their motion succeeded, it would have endangered the commerce of the Atlantic States, and ruined their reputation there; and, on the other hand, the attempt to make a tool of the western people, was so badly concealed, as to extinguish all credit with them.

But hypocrisy is a vice of a fan-guine constitution. It flatters and promises itself every thing; and it

has yet to learn, with respect to moral and political reputation, it is less dangerous to offend than to deceive.

To the measures of administration supported by the firmness and integrity of the majority in congress, the United States owe, as far as human means are concerned, the preservation of peace and of national honor. The confidence which the western people reposed in the general government and in their representatives, is rewarded with success. They are reinstated in their rights with the least possible loss of time; and their harmony with the people of New Orleans, so necessary to the prosperity of the United States, which would have been broken, and the seeds of discord sown in its place, had hostilities been preferred to accommodation, remains unimpaired.—Have the federal ministers of the church meditated on these matters? and laying aside as they ought to do, their electioneering and vindictive prayers and sermons returning thanks that peace is preserved and commerce without the stain of blood.

In the pleasing contemplation of this state of things, the mind, by comparison, carries itself back to those days of uproar and extravagance that marked the career of the former administration, and decides, by the unclouded impulse of its own feelings, that something must then have been wrong. Why was it, that America, formed for happiness, and remote by situation and circumstances from the troubles and tumults of the European world, became plunged into its vortex and tainted with its crimes? The answer is easy.—Those who were then at the head of affairs were apostates from the principles of the revolution. Raised to an elevation they had not a right to expect, nor judgment to conduct, they became like feathers in the air, and blown about by every puff of passion or conceit.

Candor would find some apology for their conduct, if want of judgment was their only defect. But error and crime, though often alike in their features, are distant in their characters and in their origin. The one has its source in the weakness of the head, the other in the badness of the heart, and the coalition of the two describes the former administration.

Had no injurious consequences arisen from the conduct of that administration, it might have passed for error or imbecility, and been permitted to die and be forgotten. The grave is kind to innocent offence.—But even innocence when it is a cause of injury ought to undergo an enquiry.

The country, during the time of the former administration, was kept in continual agitation and alarm, & that no investigation might be made into its conduct, it intrenched itself within a magic circle of terror, and called it a *sedition law*. Violent and mysterious in its measures and arrogant in its manners, it affected to disdain information and insulted the principles that raised it from obscurity. John Adams, & Timothy Pickering, were men whom nothing but the accidents of the times rendered visible on the political horizon. Elevation turned their heads, and public indignation hath cast them to the ground.—But an enquiry into the conduct and measures of that administration is nevertheless necessary.

The country was put to great expence. Loans, taxes, and standing armies, became the standing order of the day. The militia, said Secretary Pickering, are not to be depended upon, and fifty thousand men must be raised. For what? No cause to justify such measures has yet appeared.—No discovery of such a cause has yet been made. The pretended sedition law shut up the sources of investigation, and the precipitate flight of John Adams closed the scene. But the matter ought not to sleep here.

It is not to gratify resentment, or encourage it in others, that I enter

upon this subject. It is not in the power of man to accule me of a persecuting spirit. But some explanation ought to be had. The motives and objects respecting the extraordinary and expeditious measures of the former administration ought to be known. The sedition law, that shield of the moment, prevented it then, and justice demands it now.—If the public have been imposed upon, it is proper they should know it; for where judgment is to act, or a choice to be made, knowledge is first necessary. The conciliation of parties, if it does not grow out of explanation, partakes of the character of collusion or indifference.

There has been guilt somewhere; and it is better to fix it where it belongs, and separate the deceiver from the deceived, than that suspicion, the bane of society, should range at large, and frown the public mind.—The military measures that were proposed and carrying on during the former administration could not have for their object the defence of the country against invasion. This is a case that decides itself, for it is self-evident that while the war raged in Europe, neither France nor England could spare a man to send to America. The object therefore must be something at home, and that something was the overthrow of the representative system of government, for it could be nothing else. But the plotters got into confusion and became enemies to each other.—Adams hated and was jealous of Hamilton, and Hamilton hated and despised both Adams and Washington. Surely Timothy stood aloof, as he did at the affair of Lexington, and the part that fell to the public was to pay the expence.

But ought a people who but a few years ago were fighting the battles of the world, for liberty had no home but here, ought such a people to stand quietly by and see that liberty undermined by apostacy, and overthrown by intrigue? Let the tombs of the slain recall their recollection, and the forethought of what their children are to be, revive and fix in their hearts the love of liberty.

If the former administration can justify its conduct, give it the opportunity. The manner in which John Adams disappeared from the government, renders an enquiry the more necessary. He gave some account of himself, lame and confused as it was, to certain *eastern wise men* who came to pay homage to him on his birth day. But if he thought it necessary to do this, ought he not to have rendered an account to the public? They had a right to expect it of him. In that *tete a tete* account he says, "*Some measures were the effect of imperious necessity, much against my inclination.*" What measures does Mr. Adams mean, and what is the imperious necessity to which he alludes. "*Others* (says he) *were the measures of the legislature, which although approved when passed, were never previously proposed or recommended by me.*" What measures, it may be asked, were those, for the public have a right to know the conduct of their representatives?—"*Some* (says he) *left to my discretion were never executed because no necessity for them, in my judgment, ever occurred.*"

What does this dark apology, mixed with accusation, amount to, but to increase and confirm the suspicion, that something was wrong. Administration only was possessed of foreign official information, and it was only upon that information communicated by him publicly or privately, or to congress, that congress could act; and it is not in the power of Mr. Adams to shew, from the condition of the belligerent powers, that any *imperious necessity* called for the warlike and expensive measures of his administration.

What the correspondence between administration and Rufus King in London, or Quincy Adams in Holland, or Berlin, might be, is but little known. The public papers have told us, that the former became *ca-*

bearer from the London underwriters to Captain Truxton, for which, as minister from a neutral nation, he ought to have been censured. It is, however, a feature that marks the policies of the minister, and hints at the character of the correspondence.

I know it is the opinion of several members of both houses of Congress, that an enquiry, with respect to the conduct of the late administration ought to be gone into. The convulsed state into which the country has been thrown, will be best settled by a full and fair exposition of the conduct of that administration, and the causes and object of that conduct. To be deceived, or to remain deceived, can be the interest of no man who seeks the public good; and it is the deceiver only, or one interested in the deception, that can wish to preclude enquiry.

The suspicion against the late administration, is, that it was plotting to overturn the representative system of government, and that it spread alarms of invasions that had no foundation, as a pretence for raising and establishing a military force, as the means of accomplishing that object.

The law, called the sedition law, enacted, that "If any person should write or publish, or cause to be written or published any libel (with out defining what a libel is) against the government of the United States, or either House of Congress, or against the President, he should be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years."

But it is a much greater crime for a President to plot against the constitution and the liberties of the people, than for an individual to plot against a president; and consequently John Adams is accountable to the public for his conduct, as the individuals under his administration, were to the sedition law.

The object, however, of an enquiry in this case, is not to punish, but to satisfy; and to shew by example to future administrations, that an abuse of power and trust, however disguised by appearances, or rendered plausible by pretence, is one time or other to be accounted for.

THOMAS PAINE.

Bordentown on the Delaware,
N. Jersey, May 12, 1803.

From the Palladium.

MERCER COUNTY, Mar 15, 1803.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

AFTER a service of ten years in the state legislature and congress, I have voluntarily withdrawn from public service.

I pray you to accept my grateful thanks for the frequent evidences of esteem and confidence I have received from you. They are evidences of respect that will be ever gratefully remembered by me.

Before I take my final leave of you, permit me to give you some account of the proceedings of the last congress, without reserve or without prejudice to any set of men, and without the fear of censure or the hope of applause, to state my opinions.

I will begin with those proceedings that immediately concern our state and the western country in general; I mean the shutting of the Port of New Orleans against the Americans, contrary to treaty. Most of the proceedings on this subject was transacted with closed doors; and although I am not permitted to disclose what did pass in our secret sittings, I am at liberty to speak of what did not pass. The idea held out to our government by the Spanish minister resident in the United States was, that this was the act of the intendant and not the act of the Spanish court.—This I did not believe, and was therefore of opinion, that it was the policy of the United States to order her troops to take possession of the island of New Orleans, for the following reasons, to wit: 1st. If it was the unauthorized act of the intendant, the Court of Spain could not blame us to resist with manly firmness, any unauthorized aggression on our national rights. 2ndly, If it was the act of the Court of Spain, it was our duty to protect our citizens in the enjoyment of a right secured to them by treaty. 3dly, That island and the adjacent country must belong to the United States, or the fruit of the people in the western country will always be in the power of the foreign nation holding that port or place. 4thly, Because I believe that the state of affairs in Europe opened a fair opportunity for us to take possession of a country all agree we must

on some day own. 5thly, Because our treasury could well afford the support of the army necessary to conquer the country, and western men a plenty would execute the enterprise. You readily perceive I was not favorable to sending an envoy—a weak nation must beg for its rights; but a strong one ought to demand them. I have no fear but Mr. Monroe will return with an acknowledgment of our rights to the port of New Orleans.—But who can tell how long it will be before the right may be again invaded. I do not believe that our government considered the shutting of the port, the unauthorized act of the intendant. If they did, why send a minister. In fine, if it was unauthorized, could not the Court of Spain long since have opened the port? I ask the candid mind to answer the question.

A law passed authorizing the President to hold in readiness to march at a moments warning, 80,000 militia, or to accept of the service of any portion of them, as volunteers. I did not vote for this law, because I do believe it to be a violation of the constitution. That instrument expressly gives the power of raising and supporting armies to congress—and I do not believe it safe or constitutional to transfer their power to the President or any other person. If troops are necessary, Congress ought to raise them.—If they are found necessary in the recess, the President can convene Congress. Besides this objection, others operated with me. It is well known that militia cannot be marched out of the United States, and no particular provision is made for raising volunteers. Hence I conclude they will not be raised. I therefore consider the law a pompous nullity.

Various propositions were made from both the republican and federal side of the house on the subject of the port of New Orleans: and both, in my opinion, equally insincere.

The republicans labouring by faint shews to quiet the minds of the western people, left they might attempt to revenge their own wrongs, and thereby commit the peace of the United States before the result of negotiation could be known; and the federalists exerting themselves to embarrass the negotiation so as to defeat its object. I must therefore conclude, that in the contest of conflicting parties, already advanced so far in opposition to each other, the western people have been neglected.—For I cannot impute to any of our sister states, the want of good will towards us. I have already said the political contest had gone too far—I explain in this way—under the Administration of Mr. Adams, the republicans, then the minority, complained of the following errors, to wit—The constant increase of expence—the thirst he shewed for power—and his willingness to engage in war, on slight pretences.—Under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the leading republican members have pledged themselves to pay the national debt in seventeen years, after repealing the internal taxes.—Any step therefore that will break in on this arrangement will be opposed by the leading republicans, because the wisdom of the President and the accuracy of the secretary of the treasury, & their own fiscal knowledge, is at stake. Every step therefore that tends to simulate the administration of Mr. Jefferson to that of Mr. Adams, whether it be necessary or not, will be opposed by the present majority. The Federalists, desirous of bringing the administration of Mr. Jefferson into disrepute, will do all in their power to adopt measures calculated to increase expence, and if possible, breed war, no matter on what pretences or with what nation. So that they may say, Adams made peace, Jefferson made war. Early last session, a resolution was introduced and passed relating to the port of New Orleans; wherein it was declared that congress received with great sensibility the information of the closing of that port, &c. But adhering to their former pacific disposition, &c.—I did not vote for this resolution, because at a time when one of the best rights of the western people was arbitrarily withheld from them, I did not think it proper to declare we would be pacific. Of what avail is national strength if we do not exert it to hold our rights. I am for being pacific so far as relates to the rights of other nations; but will repel by force every encroachment on our national rights.

I will add only one remark more on this subject, viz—I see the Spanish minister here has declared the port of New Orleans again open to the Americans; But if the public prints are to be credited, that island is in possession of the French; at least, L'Aussat, in the name of the French republic, has issued a proclamation to that effect. I suppose the Spanish authority has ceased—and if the French gain possession of that country, our hopes of ever obtaining it are very faint. I believe we have let the golden opportunity pass by, without reaping the benefit it offered us.

There was one other instance in which I thought the western people were refused a reasonable indulgence, to wit—

As the government could not or did not protect us in the enjoyment of the right of deposit at Orleans, and as our produce without it must perish on our hands, and of course the farmer be without money to pay his taxes. I introduced a resolution to suspend the collection of taxes due the United States, in the western country until the port was restored.—This resolution was rejected by the committee of ways and means; altho' a similar indulgence had but a few days before been granted to the merchants of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The salt spring in the Indiana Territory has lately been obtained by treaty from the Indians, and the government proposes to have the salt works at that place carried on at its own expence, and to sell the salt at half a dollar per bushel at the lick. The President being determined to break down the monopoly of salt in this county; and congress, by law, gave 3,000 dollars to set the works in motion.

The western members and the members from Georgia united in petitioning the President to hold a treaty with the Creek Indians for the purpose of obtaining leave to cut a road from Danville in this state, through Tennessee, and to Augusta, in Georgia, in order to facilitate the communication between the people of those states.

Our revenue from commerce is in an unprecedented state of prosperity. Upwards of two millions of dollars was received into the public treasury in the last year, ending the 30th of September, 1802; a sum greater by about two millions of dollars, than was ever before received with the aid of excises and stamped duties. This has enabled the government to meet with regularity all the current demands against it; and also to pay nine millions of dollars in discharge of the principal and interest of the national debt besides 1,287,600 dollars paid by the sale of bank stock—leaving still in the treasury, a sum of about 4,500,000 dollars. In addition to this, the secretary of the treasury assures us, that unless some unforeseen calamity shall befall us, there will be no necessity for increasing the public burthen by additional taxation.

The sum necessary to meet the current expences of the government this year, is 2,660,000 dollars. About the time Mr. Jefferson came into office, the current expences of the government was near three times that sum. The warfare in which we were engaged with Tripoli, is not yet determined. Some armed vessels are continued in the Mediterranean sea, for the purpose of protecting our commerce in that quarter.

The late peace in Europe has had a material effect on our exports. The value of exports from the United States, in the year 1801, was ninety three millions of dollars: for 1802, it was 71,857,144 dollars—a sum less by near 20,000,000 dollars, than the preceding year. This diminution of exports appears to have taken place in the middle and southern states (Georgia excepted) while the eastern states have rather gained in their aggregate for the last year. This may be accounted for in two ways—1st, a reduction of the price of the staple commodities in the middle and southern states (except Georgia) while those of the eastern states have kept up their former prices. 2dly, there being a great number of vessel-owners in the eastern states, so that their produce finds its way to market sooner and with more ease than the other states, and because they have their carrying trade in their own hands, while the other states are dependent on vessel-owners from abroad to take their produce to a market. I think our national prosperity has grown fast under the administration of Mr. Jefferson. The farmer and laborer relieved from taxation, enjoy the fruit of their industry—our manufactories daily increasing—our national debt melting away by the help of commerce—federalism almost destroyed—and the violence of party in society considerably lessened.

It has been reported that I had declined being a candidate for the next congress, with a view of favoring the election of Gen. Adair—I declare that I had no such view; I wish to see independent men elected to the next Congress. Men who, regardless of the charge of federalism, will firmly contend for the rights of the western people.

I wish to see those men elected members who will view with becoming jealousy the growing influence of the great states of New York and Virginia, in the councils of the nation.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
I am, my fellow citizens,
Your obedient servant,
THO. T. DAVIS.

FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE,
Replevin Bonds, Blank Notes,
Sheriff's Bonds, Constable's blanks, Blank Deeds, &c. &c.

WHEREAS I hold an obligation from a Mr. Jacob Ferree of the state of Pennsylvania, to convey to me rather more than the one eighth part of his claim of 950 acres of land, on Cain run, in Fayette county, and am now in possession of the same. I do hereby forewarn any person from purchasing the said land, either from him or any person authorized by him to sell the same.

REBECCA CRUTCHFIELD.

31*35

NOTICE TO SURVEYORS.

THE principal surveyors in this commonwealth as well those who have been as those who are now in office, and have not settled one sixth part of the fees they have received, with the Transylvania Seminary or Transylvania University, are hereby requested to forward to the subscriber, such sums as they may have in their hands respectively, due to the University, without delay, and thereby prevent the painful alternative of giving notice, and moving against them. The law requires that statements be made on oath.

SAM'L. BLAIR, T. T. U.
Lexington, June 3, 1803.

BLUE AND RED DYING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he carries on the
WHEEL WRIGHT BUSINESS,
AND
BLUE DYING,

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning Wheel, and will dye cotton, linen and wool, with warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any dye in North America—the deepest blue at four shillings and six pence per pound. My token is I. C. stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove either of the above colours will please to wash them which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

JOHN COLDWELL.
Lexington, June 7th, 1803. tf

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH IN HAND.

SEITZ & JOHNSON
HAVE RECEIVED

Drab, }
Brown, } Superfine Cloths,
Blue, }
Mixed, }
White, } Cassimere.
Blue, }
Drab, }
Counterpanes,
Furniture Dimity,
Fancy cord,
Extra Silk Gloves,
3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 & 5 lb. Pins,
Corking do.
Apron Check,
Girth Webb,
Beaver Gloves,
Post Paper,
Silk Binding,
Fringe,
Cotton Socks and Stockings,
Ink Powder,
Sewing Silk,
Coat Moles,
Nuns' Thread,
Clouts and Tacks,
Fish Hooks,
Thimbles,
Awl Blades,
Hand saw Files,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Smelling Bottles,
Knitting Pins,
Gun Hints,
Tumblers,
Salt Cellars,
Large White Plates,
Blue and Green do.
Cups and Saucers,
Bowls, Mugs, and Pitchers,
Wine Glasses,
Card of elegant Pen Knives,
Ladies' Elastic Garters,
Satin Shoes,
An elegant assortment of Neck-lace,

A few set of Cast Weights.
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE
A very extensive and well chosen Cargo of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD,
GLASS, } Wares:
QUEENS' &
CHINA }
IRON MONGERY,
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY, &c.

Is expected to arrive in all next month.
Lexington, 31st May, 1803;
A large quantity of SALT
PETRE wanted, enquire as above: